Cafra," agrees so entirely with this species, that I cannot for a moment doubt their identity. The specimen from which that description was taken, was obtained by Levaillant in Cafraria. One of the natives had it suspended round the neck, to contain a portion of grease which he used for the purpose of anointing his body; it probably therefore wanted the anterior lobe of the sternum, as was the case with the one figured by Schœpff, as well as that in my collection, which is the only specimen I have seen. I am consequently unable to ascertain the length of the sternum, and the exact figure of the anterior margin. It will probably be found to resemble that of *Testudo areolata.*

The only species with which it can be confounded is that which I have just mentioned; and from this it differs in many striking characters. In *T. signata* the dorsum is more depressed. The vertebral and costal plates are all of them about as broad as they are long, whilst in *T. areolata* the first vertebral and the first costal scuta are much longer than they are broad, and the others much broader than they are long. The nuchal plate, in the present species, is rather broader than it is long, at least in my specimen, though Mr. Gray gives as a specific character, "scuto nuchali angustissimo;" a character much more nearly correct if applied to *T. areolata.* The posterior margin only in *T. signata* is revolute; of *T. areolata* the lateral margin is equally or even more so. The colours, too, are very different.

Both these species are very liable to an accidental increase in the number of the dorsal and marginal plates. Some of these variations, which, however, are unimportant in themselves, will be found alluded to in the account of *T. areolata.* Schœpff's specimen of *T. signata* had twenty-six marginal plates, which, from his imperfect knowledge of the laws which regulate the respective number of plates in different forms of the *Testudinata,* he considered as a specific distinction. Mr. Gray, in his Synopsis, has copied this obvious error, retaining as a specific character "scutellis marginalibus xxvi."! This is the more surprising as my specimen, to which he alludes in the very next line as having seen it, possesses only the natural number of all the *Testudinidæ,* namely, eleven pairs, exclusive of the nuchal and caudal ones. The specimen which Daudin describes had twenty-seven marginal plates, besides an additional pair of costal ones.